UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

ST

Distr.
GENERAL

ST/SOA/SER.G/39
31 December 1954

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MIGRATION DIGEST NO. 39

Prepared and issued by the Division of Social Welfare

Department of Social Affairs

The information items contained in the Digest have been collected from such sources as are available to the Division of Social Welfare. The Secretariat cannot assume responsibility for their accuracy, and they are not to be considered as reflecting the official views of governments or of the Secretariat.

The Migration Digest was first issued in 1947 with the title Migration Bulletin, under which name it was known until the issue of No. 32. It ceases publication with this number in accordance with the Secretary-General's policy, approved by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 557 A (XVIII), that the efforts of the Secretariat should be concentrated in future "on field activities to assist emigration and immigration countries in solving the social problems arising from migration " (Document E/2598).

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ALDABRA ISLAND

39-1 It has been proposed, in connexion with the evacuation of 1,500 Seychelles natives working for the British army in Suez to their Indian Ocean islands, that 1,000 of them be sent to Aldabra Island (Indian Ocean) to fell the mangrove trees for timber and settle there. Scientific circles hope the project will be abandoned, in view of the unique forms of natural life which have developed there through the centuries and remained virtually untouched. (The New York Times, 18 November 1954)

ARGENTINA

39-2 The immigration policy of Argentina can be defined as encouraging, promoting and protecting migratory movements, especially from Europe. The second five-year plan puts stress on natural increase of population through measures which favour the birth rate and decrease the death rate, rather than through migration. At the same time, it gives preference to those groups which are more easily assimilated and their establishment in specific zones, in conformity with the general interests of the country and the individual interests of the immigrants. These preferential zones are: (1) irrigation zones already established or to be established; (2) potential erosion zones, in accordance with the aim of preventing erosion; (3) territories belonging to the State; (4) large estates which are not fulfilling social functions which are expected of them, i.e, which remain "rental properties" instead of becoming "productive lands". In this respect, the Government has already allocated 600,000 hectares of land as property to rural workers. The inconveniences of improvisation have been overcome, and movement from abroad is taking place on the basis of a plan of selection and recruitment of immigrants in their countries of origin, so as to ensure that the newcomers fulfil the required health and professional qualifications. Immigration Law No.817,

which has opened up a new period in the history of immigration to Argentina, also takes care of the legal aspect of the situation and makes available to the newcomers and their families rich land properties, favourable and quick credit facilities, humane labour conditions and salaries and prices which do not depend on the conditions of supply and demand created by great monopolies. From 1880 to the present, more than 2,200,000 Italians have found in Argentina not only a home but prosperity also; to this number should be added the thousands of German-Russian immigrants who came in 1877 and whose 200,000 descendents now live in the country. The progressive increase in the number of women immigrants should be mentioned as characteristic of immigration during recent years. Since 1952 (during which 41,025 women immigrated, as compared with 40,112 men), their number has been superior to that of the number of men immigrating each year. This trend was maintained in 1953, when 28,689 women and 24,644 men immigrated, and is the result of the legal provisions which give preference to the immigration of members of families who rejoin their supporters already in the country. (El Economista, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 18 September 1954)

39-3 Under a new law, aliens from the ages of 18 to 70 who have resided in Argentina for five years or longer automatically become citizens of the country, unless they formally register their objection to the act; the law does not provide penalties for declining nationality, but failure to make a declaration within the time specified will involve penalties, including imprisonment, fines and eventually expulsion from the country. Nearly 3,000,000 alien residents, including 6,752 United States citizens, will have to make a choice. If the United States citizens accept automatic Argentine citizenship, they immediately become obliged to vote under Argentina's election laws, and if they vote, they lose their United States citizenship. (The New York Times, 1 October 1954; Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, Italy, 10 October 1954; The Times, London, England, 12 October 1954; Il Globo, Rome, 13 October 1954; Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, Italy, 10 November 1954)

39-4 The Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration stated that land settlement is essential if the ICEM is to achieve the desired level of emigration from overcrowded Europe, and he called for a special conference of ICEM member Governments in one of the American capitals, possibly in the first half of 1955, for setting up a working panel on land settlement projects and some form of basic financing. The Argentine Minister offered Buenos Aires as a site for the proposed conference; the suggestion was supported by the delegations of Venezuela, Italy, Colombia and Costa Rica. (ICEM News, New York, 30 November and 2 December 1954; Il Sole, Milan, Italy, 3 December 1954)

See also items: 39-5; 39-23; 39-36

AUSTRALIA

39-5 From its start in February 1952, through 31 October 1954, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration effected the emigration of 265,752 persons, the greater number of whom were received by Canada, Australia, United States of America, Brazil and Argentina, ranking numerically in that order. Forty-two per cent of all those assisted were refugees. During the period 1 January to 31 October 1954, 100,561 persons were moved; Australia took first place among immigration countries, receiving 27,599 persons; Argentina followed with 24,582; Canada with 19,998; Brazil, 14,805; and the United States, 6,571. The main countries of emigration during the ten-month period were Italy, Germany and Greece, in that order. Italian emigration (40,216) was directed chiefly to Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela; German emigration (30,263) to Canada and Australia; and Greek emigration (9,253) to Australia and Brazil. During the month of October alone, 8,913 persons were moved by the ICEM, Australia maintaining its top position as an immigration country by receiving 4,845 of the total number of persons. At an ICEM conference in December, the final revised budget and plan of operations for 1954, providing for the overseas migration of 119,261 Europeans, were approved.

In 1955, the ICEM plans to move 143,320 Europeans. In 1956 it is expected to raise this figure to 174,350, after which it should be possible to reach the desired level of 200,000. (Document ICEM/mig/167, A 126; ICEM News, 30 November and 2 December 1954; The New York Times, 1 December 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 103, 4 December 1954)

39-6 The first contingent of emigrants from Malta were moved to Australia in connexion with the plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration to move 3,000 Maltese, in order to help ease the island's over-population. The Maltese Government wishes to attain eventually an annual emigration of 10,000. (ICEM News, New York, 3 August 1954; Tribune de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, 4 August 1954; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 27 August 1954)

39-7 In August the Cabinet decided to permit an increase in the number of immigrants in the year ending 30 June 1955, bringing the new total to 107,500, an increase of 7,500 over the previous year. A further proposal, to increase this total by another 7,500, for a grand total of 115,000, was later announced by the Immigration Minister, who said that more people would be helped under the scheme for assisted passages from Britain and other schemes for migrants from various European countries. The greater intake was recommended by the Immigration Minister to cope with a growing shortage of labour which had occurred since the figure of 107,500 had been decided upon. South Australia in particular had requested a speed-up in immigration to overcome an acute shortage of labour. (The New York Times, 6 August 1954; Australian News Summary, New York, Nos. 54/154, 54/229 and 54/232 of 6 August, and 23 and 29 November 1954; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 24 November 1954)

39-8 In its first annual report, Britain's Oversea Migration Board notes the concern felt in Canada and Australia over the small number of immigrants they are getting from Britain. Australia has difficulty in preserving a ratio of one Briton to one non-Briton. Of the 165,000 immigrants Canada took last year, only 40,000 - one in four - were British. Statements in

Britain's House of Lords advocating more British migration to Australia were welcomed by the Australian Immigration Minister. Since World War II, Australia has accepted about 45 per cent of British migrants going to Commonwealth countries. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris edition, 22 September 1954; Australian News Summary, New York, No. 54/226, 18 November 1954)

39-9 It was announced that the Italian Minister to Australia was having discussions with various States on plans to bring in greater numbers of Italian migrants. He stated that 16,000 Italians have arrived in Australia this year. (Australian News Summary, New York, No. 54/241, 10 December 1954)

See also items: 39-10; 39-23; 39-27; 39-39; 39-41; 39-46

AUSTRIA

39-10 Some Austrians who emigrated overseas after the war and later regretted this step, complained in letters to their home country with regard to insufficient accommodations and salaries and over-long working hours. To avoid such situations, about a year ago the Austrian authorities reached an agreement with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration with regard to regulations concerning minimum salaries and working hours and fitting accommodations. Since that time, the number of complaints has somewhat diminished. Austrian emigrants now go mainly to Australia, Brazil and Canada. Australia puts emphasis on the emigrants bringing their families with them. Four hundred Austrians, mainly metal workers, have emigrated to Brazil this year, and another 150 metal workers were expected to emigrate shortly to that country. Every month 200 to 300 persons go to Canada to work as lumberjacks, farm workers or house servants. The English textile industry has engaged many young Austrian women in recent years. A number of Austrian women work in English hospitals. The total number of Austrian women working in

Great Britain is between 9,000 and 10,000. The Austrian Government intended to appoint a social attaché in the Austrian Embassy in London to care for the interests of Austrian women workers in the country. The number of Austrian seasonal workers in Switzerland is estimated to be about 40,000. The Austrian Government does not encourage the emigration of workers from the country; but in order to protect the interests of Austrian emigrants, it has issued a warning that Austrians should not emigrate merely on the basis of advertisements offering employment abroad, without there being a check of the offered conditions by the Austrian authorities. (Arbeiter-Zeitung, Vienna, Austria, 24 November 1954)

See also items: 39-15; 39-26; 39-52; 39-60

BASUTOLAND

39-11 In reporting information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter, the United Kingdom has indicated that in 1953, 61,650 passes were issued to persons to leave the Territory in order to accept employment in the Union of South Africa; 64,841 passes were issued in 1951 and 63,732 in 1952. The majority of these persons were employed in gold and coal mining and agriculture. (United Nations Document A/2657)

BECHUANALAND

39-12 In reporting information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter, the United Kingdom indicated that 24,000 persons emigrated from Bechuanaland to the Union of South Africa in 1952, as compared with 21,000 in 1951. Both totals include those persons who departed to visit relations or friends. (United Nations Document A/2657)

BELGIUM

See items: 39-15; 39-22

BOLIVIA

39-13 The settlement of Japanese immigrants as a part of the plan of national rehabilitation is under way in Bolivia. A special Bolivian commission traveled to Japan to select newcomers and received 10,000 applications. The selection was carefully done, with regard to their physical condition and capacity for developing into good farmers. The first group of Japanese immigrants consisted of 80 families, totalling 269 persons; they will start pioneering work in the Province of Santa Cruz in a colony which has been designed to include 12,000 people. The colony, named Uruma, is being established in the lower reaches of the Andes, a sub-tropical land of fertile vegetation, green grazing prairies and well-watered rolling hills. An outlet for the export of the colony's products will be provided by the construction of a railway. A second group of 1,100 immigrants from Japan was expected to arrive by the end of September. They will be instructed in how to combine agriculture and stock breeding and will be equipped with all things necessary to start their new life. (The Washington Post, Washington, D.C., 16 September 1954)

BRAZIL

39-14 The Brazilian Government has agreed to admit 30,000 Japanese immigrants to settle in the Amazon area. The Japanese in Brazil are usually agricultural workers and farmers. (International Catholic Migration Commission News, Geneva, Switzerland, No. 10 (III), October 1954)

See also items: 39-5; 39-10; 39-23; 39-27

BRITISH HONDURAS

See item: 39-51

BRITISH WEST INDIES

See items: 39-49; 39-50; 39-51; 39-61

BULGARIA

See item: 39-44

CANADA

39-15 From 1 January to 31 October 1954, 138,109 persons entered Canada; this represents a decrease of 4 per cent in comparison with the same period in 1953. The 1954 figures included the admission of 40,087 British, 27,035 Germans, 20,717 Italians, 15,764 Dutch, 8,555 Americans, 3,547 Austrians, 2,617 French, 2,440 Greeks, 2,096 Poles, 1,582 Chinese, 1,412 Yugoslavs, 1,299 Danes, 1,278 Belgians, 1,270 Portuguese, 920 Norwegians, 888 Swiss, 805 Maltese, 635 Finns, 290 Swedes, 258 Czechs, 189 Romanians, and 185 Spaniards. 60,252 adult males, 44,982 adult females, and 32,875 children comprised the total group. Of this number, 77,586 were gainfully occupied; they included 24,419 employed in manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades, 11,981 as labourers, 10,457 in domestic service, 10,200 in agriculture, 7,462 as professional workers, 6,156 as clerks, 2,295 in commerce, 1,464 in transportation, 1,415 in managerial positions and 401 in mines. 60,523 were not gainfully occupied; these included 25,216 dependent wives and 30,801 dependent children. (Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistical Unit /Canada/, Statements for the Ten Months Ended 31 October 1954)

39-16 The number of immigrants arriving in Canada in 1954 may be lower than it was in 1953, when 168,868 people were admitted; in 1952 the number was 164,498. Canada has received over 1,000,000 immigrants, mainly from Europe, since the end of World War II. Immigration is regulated according to what is considered to be the absorptive capacity of the country in any one year; this precaution is necessary in view of the substantial amount of seasonal employment. Immigrants from the United Kingdom and France have free access to Canada, provided they satisfy the usual health and character requirements; other immigrants are selected by Canadian immigration offices abroad. Such immigrants need not have a guarantee of employment before they reach Canada, but if they do not, they are not allowed to immigrate during the winter. (The Times, London, 3 August 1954)

39-17 Ten million acres of land in the province of Quebec suitable for homesteading are left undeveloped because, although the Department of Colonization offers a basic $3,550 to the colonist who sets himself up on a government lot, earning a living in the city is much easier, and there is therefore no land rush. Government regulations prevent immigrants from being homesteaders, since prospective settlers must be Canadian citizens who have lived in the province of Quebec five years. (The New York Times, 24 October 1954)

39-18 The great demand for passage to Canada has attracted European shipowners, who have placed a variety of vessels on the Canadian run. It is also announced that by 1955, more ships will operate, although the Federal Government has indicated that the rate of immigration is entirely dependent upon Canadian economic circumstances. (The New York Times, 10 October 1954)

See also items: 39-5; 39-8; 39-10; 39-23; 39-24; 39-39; 39-41; 39-46; 39-47; 39-50

CHILE

39-19 In July the Minister of Colonization of Chile stated that the country needed technicians, artisans, fishermen and farmers, chiefly for the least inhabited provinces of the country. Chile has 4,000 kilometres of suitable shoreline in the province of Aysen. There are about 1,000 square kilometres of unused soil; and there is in other parts of Chile suitable farming land which needs development. For all these tasks European immigrants are needed. The need, the Minister said, is for Dutch immigrants, who would increase milk production; Italians for planting vegetables; farmers, particularly from central Europe, who would introduce their methods of farming to replace the present Spanish methods of planting; technicians for machines and cars; electricians and plumbers who would teach their skills to Chilean workers; and hotel workers. The scarcity of meat created a need for fishermen. (Neue Berner Zeitung, Berne, Switzerland, 4 July 1954)

39-20 The Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration announced the departure of a study mission to examine, on the request of the Chilean Government, the potentialities of agricultural colonization in Chile. The Government was ready to furnish substantial credit and, by broad franchise and exemptions, to encourage the importing and investment of foreign capital. (ICEM News, ICEM Press Release No. 91, New York, 29 September 1954; Journal de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland, 1 October 1954; Tribune de Genève, Geneva, 1 October 1954)

39-21 In connexion with the need for farmers, the Minister of Land and Colonization, on official visit to Italy, stated that he hopes to secure the emigration of 1,000 Italian agricultural families, to each of which his Government proposes to offer a farm of about 40 hectares to be paid for in instalments over a period of twenty-eight years. (Gazzetta del Popolo, Turin, Italy, 12 October 1954; La Stampa, Turin, 12 October 1954)

CHINA

39-22 Of an estimated group of 15,000 refugees of European origin in China, the High Commissioner for Refugees, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the voluntary agencies brought about the resettling of 4,679 such refugees during the period February 1952 to March 1954. Of 860 known cases of old and sick refugees in Shanghai, arrangements were made for 305 to receive institutional care in Europe after a direct appeal by the High Commissioner to the Governments of Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Portugal and Spain. (Eastern World, London, England, July 1954) See item 37-22.

See also items: 39-15; 39-40

COLOMBIA

See item: 39-4

COSTA RICA

See item: 39-4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See items: 39-15; 39-48

DENMARK

See items: 39-15; 39-22

ECUADOR

See item: 39-38

FINLAND

See item: 39-15

FRANCE

See items: 39-15; 39-16; 39-22

GERMANY

39-23 According to the Federal Bureau of Statistics, 60,933 persons emigrated from the Federal Republic in 1953. Since there are no precise statistics available for the period from 1945 to 1950, the Federal Bureau of Statistics estimated the volume of emigration for these years on the basis of foreign sources of information. According to this estimate, the figures were, starting with 1945: 3,000; 8,000; 9,000; 12,000; 15,000; 35,000; 61,000; 59,000; and, in 1953, 61,000 (including 3,500 refugees and stateless persons); the grand total for the years 1945 through 1953 is therefore approximately 263,000. These figures pertain to overseas migration only. Of the 202,000 who emigrated during the years 1945-1952, 105,000 went to the United States, 59,300 to Canada, 15,000 to the other Americas, 13,800 to Australia, and 6,600 to the Union of South Africa. In 1953, however, Canada held first place, receiving 32,200 German immigrants (farm workers, domestic personnel and nurses); the United States followed, with 15,369 immigrants; Australia received 8,000 Germans; 2,762 Germans went to South and Central America (including 1,434 to Brazil and 315 to

Argentina); and the Union of South Africa received 1,461 Germans in 1953. (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, Stuttgart, Germany, 16 September 1954; International Catholic Migration Commission News, Geneva, Switzerland, Nos. 11-12 (III), November-December 1954)

39-24 The Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration recognized that a fundamental change in the migration status of West Germany is imminent, in that, because of the manpower needed for the creation of an army and the building up of the armament industry, the country will become one of immigration. German and Italian representatives have discussed the admission of approximately 100,000 Italian workers into West Germany during the next few years to meet the shortage of skilled workers in German industry. This does not mean, however, that there will be no further movement of Germans to Canada, South America and other areas; the ICEM helped 30,263 persons to emigrate from West Germany during the period 1 January - 31 October 1954. (The New York Times, 10, 22 and 23 November 1954; Gazzetta del Popolo, Turin, Italy, 28 November 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 94; Document ICEM/mig/167 A 126)

39-25 In the six-month period ending August 1954, all trans-Atlantic ships arriving in Hamburg had about 100 returning German immigrants aboard, and often very many more. There were mostly women returning: wives who arrived ahead of their husbands; unattached women and girls, whose hopes had not been fulfilled; and working women who, after several years overseas, desired to return to their homeland. (Wiesbadener Tagblatt, Wiesbaden, Germany, 26 August 1954)

39-26 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees announced two grants that should enable the last Jewish refugee camps in Europe to close. The first was a grant of $650,000 by the American Joint Distribution Committee to be used to assist the Governments of Austria, Italy and West Germany to resettle the approximately 2,000 Jewish refugees still in camps in those countries. The second was a grant of DM 3 million (approximately $720,000)

by the Federal German Government to resettle the Jews remaining in the Foehrenwald camp, the last Jewish refugee camp in West Germany. The High Commissioner has particularly undertaken to promote the placing of the most difficult cases - those chronically ill, tubercular and disabled persons who need institutional or special care. He asked that special consideration be given by Governments to those eligible to receive the grants of the American Joint Distribution Committee and the German Government; the funds now available gave assurance that the refugees' immediate needs would be cared for and that they would not be a burden upon the countries in which they were to settle. (United Nations Press Release REF/66, 7 July 1954; The New York Times, 8 July 1954)

See also items: 39-5; 39-15; 39-48; 39-50; 39-52; 39-60

GREECE

39-27 According to a statement by the Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, migration from Greece was gaining momentum every month. He added that the first small groups of Greek migrants who have settled down in Australia, Brazil and other overseas countries have cleared the way for the more consistent migratory movements which are now starting. During the first ten months of 1954, 9,253 Greek migrants were moved under the Committee's auspices; this number well exceeds the total movements from Greece during the two previous years. (ICEM Press Release No. 87, 9 July 1954; Document ICEM/mig/167, A 126)

See also item: 39-5; 39-15

GUAM

39-28 In 1953, 89 immigrants came to and 69 departed from Guam. During the past few years, 15,000 to 17,000 Filipinos have been brought to the island on one-year contracts to augment the local labour force. (United Nations Document A/2658)

HONG KONG

39-29 In reporting information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter, the United Kingdom indicated that in 1953, 1,309 migrant workers left Hong Kong for Southeast Asia mainly. (United Nations Document A/2657/Add.3)

INDIA

39-30 In consultation with the Pakistan Government, the Government of India has decided that the concession of provisional payment of pension and other funds should also be extended to those persons who migrated from one country to the other up to 31 December 1953. Previously, the concession was only granted to persons who had migrated to India by 15 October 1952. (India News, London, England, 2 October 1954)

39-31 An act was passed providing for the payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants to displaced persons from West Pakistan: the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. (The Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II - Section 1, New Delhi, India, No. 49, 11 October 1954)

IRELAND

See items: 39-22; 39-41

ISRAEL

39-32 The emigration of large groups of Jews from Morocco to Israel started in September 1954. Israeli authorities sent the first contingent immediately to agricultural settlements. Each family that is transported must include at least one person capable of earning a livelihood, and

persons suffering from any one of certain diseases are not admitted. The success of the plan will depend to a considerable degree on whether or not a sufficient number of instructors are found to introduce the immigrants to agricultural work. It is planned to set up small camps for prospective settlers in the neighbourhood of the sites of their permanent homes. The newcomers will immediately begin to build their own houses, and work will be provided while the prospective settlers are trained and organized in preparation for the establishment of their settlements. It is intended to lay great emphasis on the need for self-help and self-reliance. The Zionist Organization, which promotes the settlement of immigrants, is planning for an influx of 30,000 from North Africa by the end of 1955. (The New York Times, 26 October 1954; Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zürich, Switzerland, 13 November 1954; The Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem, Israel, 17 November 1954)

39-33 The Mizrachi Women's Organization of America has voted to expand facilities of the group in Israel to absorb 75,000 children who will be transferred during the next five years from North Africa. The plan is to transfer children between the ages of 12 and 17 with the greatest possible rapidity to Israel from North Africa and train and orient them so they may eventually assist in integrating their parents, who will follow them. (The New York Times, 9 November 1954)

39-34 A new training farm for immigrant youth has been established in the south near Ashkelon and will serve thirteen settlements of recent immigrants. The farm has accommodations for 70 boys. (Israel Digest, New York, 6 December 1954)

ITALY

39-35 During the first ten months of 1954, Italy took the lead among Europe's emigration countries. Over 40,000 migrants departed from Italy, representing 40 per cent of total movements for the period sponsored by

the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. The majority of them were wives and children going to rejoin their heads of families who had previously emigrated to South American countries. (ICEM Press Release No. 95, 27 October 1954; Document ICEM/mig/167, A 126)

39-36 In an article called "The New Course of Italian Immigration", a newspaper reports that the goal of Italian emigrants is still overseas and not European countries. The unskilled particularly wish to go overseas, and Argentina takes most of the Italian emigrants. Since 1946, 1,100,000 Italians have left the country permanently. The number of persons leaving temporarily is much greater. Thus, according to a statement by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 175,000 workers left the country in 1953 for temporary employment abroad. (St. Galler Tagblatt, St. Gallen, Switzerland, 5 August 1954)

See also items: 39-2; 39-4; 39-5; 39-9; 39-15; 39-19; 39-21; 39-24; 39-26; 39-50; 39-60

JAPAN

See items: 39-13; 39-14

MALTA

See items: 39-6; 39-15; 39-39

MEXICO

39-37 Thousands of Mexican agricultural workers, who had been deported from the United States and were waiting at Monterey for return to their places of origin, were transported to the agricultural region of Valle Hermosa, Reinosa and Matamores, where they could find employment with small farmers

in the cotton harvest for from 40 to 60 pesos daily. This step resulted in a double advantage: the whole local cotton harvest was saved, and the seasonal workers, who were in a precarious situation, were enabled to solve their economic problem without having to leave the country. (El Universal, Mexico City, Mexico, 8 August 1954)

39-38 In the majority of the Latin American countries, where agriculture has been and continues to be the principal basis of subsistence, the rural worker (i.e., the Indian) constitutes the day-labourer par excellence. But, as is pointed out by V.G. Garcés in an article appearing in América Indígena, since this labour just provides an economy of bare subsistence, with the added necessity in some cases of importing basic agricultural products to supplement deficient crops, it has been thought that the Indian is not capable of obtaining maximum productivity from the land, and therefore urgent demands have been made for the immigration of Europeans. The author, however, refutes the validity of this attitude, with primary emphasis on his own country, Ecuador. (América Indígena, Mexico, D.F., October 1954)

See also item: 39-50

MOROCCO

See item: 39-32

NETHERLANDS

See items: 39-15; 39-19; 39-22

NEW ZEALAND

39-39 The Government has agreed to accept as immigrants 100 single men from Malta, mainly young men in the building and engineering trades. The Maltese Government recently appealed to Canada, Australia and New Zealand to help solve the problem of over-population. It is expected that the young men to be selected for emigration will be helped financially by the British and Maltese Governments. (News from New Zealand, Washington, D.C., Vol. 9, No. 9, September 1954)

39-40 The Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration announced that the Government of New Zealand has made £10,000 available to the Committee to assist in the resettlement of European refugees in China. The Government has granted a similar contribution to the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund to participate in the joint effort by the Committee and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to find permanent homes for these refugees. (ICEM Press Release No. 91, 8 September 1954; News from New Zealand, Washington, D.C., Vol. 9, No. 9, September 1954)

See also items: 39-41; 39-46

NORWAY

See items: 39-15; 39-22

PAKISTAN

See items: 39-30; 39-31

PHILIPPINES

See item: 39-28

POLAND

See items: 39-15; 39-48; 39-58

PORTUGAL

See items: 39-15; 39-22

RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND

39-41 Immigration became a Federal Government matter at the beginning of November. The Minister for Home Affairs had previously announced that the Federal Government was to assist financially certain classes of immigrants from Britain, in the form of loans for their passages, and this will be started next year. The keynote of the Government's policy was the introduction into the Federation of the largest possible European population that could be absorbed, but on a selective basis; there was little or no scope for European labourers of the unskilled variety. The Government wanted to maintain the greatest possible flow of immigrants from Britain; it was felt that in addition to a selection board in Britain, it would be necessary to maintain an immigration attaché whose duty would be to stimulate the idea of emigration to the Federation. A new chairman of the immigration board has now been appointed in Southern Rhodesia. The figure for alien immigration into the federal area in 1952 was 6 per cent, while the 1953 figures for other Commonwealth countries were: Australia, 52 per cent, New Zealand 23 per cent, Canada 76 per cent, and Union of South Africa 57 per cent. In the year ended 30 June 1954, 16,700 European settlers entered the Federation, and 14,500 emigrated. The Federal Government proposed to continue the Southern Rhodesian policy of "screening" immigrants through certain selection boards. The Minister added that he intended to consult

territorial Governments to see what could be done in the provision of housing. The Federation immigration quota for the last two months of 1954 was fixed at 3,600: 1,450 British subjects from the United Kingdom or subjects of the Irish Republic; 1,450 British subjects from South Africa; 200 British subjects from other countries; and 500 aliens. Federal immigration quotas will be adjusted quarterly in the light of experiences and recommendations by advisory committees. (The Times, London, England, 23 July and 23 October 1954; Financial Times, London, 25 October 1954; South Africa, London, No. 3429, 6 November 1954)

39-42 In reporting information from Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter, the United Kingdom indicated that in 1952, 13,966 persons emigrated from Northern Rhodesia and 10,594 persons immigrated to the Territory, as compared with 12,337 emigrating and 12,843 immigrating in 1951. With respect to Nyasaland, it was indicated that in 1953, 52,797 persons emigrated from the country; it was also estimated that at that time 100,000 persons from the Territory were in Southern Rhodesia; 42,000 in the Union of South Africa; 7,000 in Northern Rhodesia and 10,000 elsewhere. There were 42,701 emigrants from Nyasaland in 1951 and 53,471 in 1952. (United Nations Document A/2657)

ROMANIA

See item: 39-15

SEYCHELLES

See item: 39-1

SHANGHAI

See item: 39-22

SPAIN

See items: 39-15; 39-22; 39-60

SWAZILAND

39-43 The United Kingdom, in reporting information from Non-Self-Governing Terr Territories under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter, indicated that 6,000 to 7,000 Swazis were employed as migrant workers in the mines of the Union of South Africa in 1953; the same number were similarly employed in 1952, although in 1951 the total was 6,000 to 9,000. (United Nations Document A/2657)

SWEDEN

See items: 39-15; 39-22

SWITZERLAND

See items: 39-10; 39-15; 39-22

TURKEY

39-44 158,000 refugees have been re-settled in Turkey in recent years. These include 154,393 persons of Turkish descent from Bulgaria and 1,742 displaced persons from camps in Europe. 31,104 houses have been built and deeded to these refugees. 18,086 families with farming experience have received free land totalling 90,888 hectares and more than 8,300 tons of selected seeds. Loans made to aid the refugees to start a new life have totalled more than $8,500,000. Other aid has included the furnishing of hundreds of tractors, horses, oxen, wagons, plows and many other farm implements. (News from Turkey, New York, Vol. 7, No. 19, 15 July 1954)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

39-45 In its mid-year economic report, the Association of Chambers of Commerce recommended: assisted immigration for suitable workers; a campaign to increase the productivity of South African skilled and semi-skilled workers and development of the vast potential industrial among non-Europeans. Manufacturing has emerged as the largest earner of internal income (South Africa Reports...New York, 11 November 1954)

See also items: 39-11; 39-12; 39-23; 39-41; 39-42; 39-43

UNITED KINGDOM

39-46 The first annual report of the Oversea Migration Board revealed that losses of skilled manpower may weaken industrial efforts; the Board, which was set up in the spring of 1953 to advise the Government, advocates a cautious policy on migration during the next ten years. Total figures for the United Kingdom were over 124,000 in 1953; with slightly less than half that number of people coming to settle in the country, the net loss was more than 62,000. The Board stated that no information is available showing the amount and degree of occupational skill urgently needed at home in the most important ranges of industry, and which is being lost by migration. Neither, are there statistics to show whether foreigners entering the country counter-balance the loss of skilled men emigrating. Both aspects of this problem will be studied in detail. The Board also recommended the renewal in March 1955 of the Assisted Passages Agreement between the British and Australian Governments, with a United Kingdom contribution of not less than £150,000; it stressed that if the United Kingdom wished to continue to contribute to Australia's growth and to maintain the British connexion, then it is essential to support the scheme. The British Government subsequently renewed for two years the £150,000 Scheme. From the beginning of the scheme, after the war, until 30 April 1954, 147,768 men, women and children received assisted

passages. The highest annual figure was 37,600 in 1951; there were 32,980 in 1952 and 12,439 in 1953; the total for the first six months of 1954 suggests that the figures of 1953 will be maintained. Under the agreement, the United Kingdom pays a lump sum of £150,000 towards the cost of fares, while the Australian Government contributes the rest, apart from £10,000 representing the sum of a certain fraction of each fare which is paid by the emigrant himself. Among the Commonwealth countries, New Zealand pays the entire sum of money for passage for rigorously selected emigrants up to the age of 45; Canada takes the view that so much assistance may attract less desirable types, and it merely offers to suitable migrants the loan of their fare, which must be re-paid within two years. In spite of this, Canada has been second only to Australia in its power to attract immigrants, and in 1953, after Australia's official programme had been temporarily cut in half, Canada was first. The report stated that if the Government wished to adopt a positive migration policy and to encourage a high steady rate of emigration, the demographic needs of the United Kingdom and of the Commonwealth make essential a complementary policy of encouraging larger families. The Board claimed that the payment of a contribution by Britain facilitates the migration of family groups, rather than that of individuals, and can produce a well-ordered system of occupational selection and recruitment, to the greater advantage of both countries. The Board recommended that agreements financially assisting voluntary societies concerned with child migration should continue pending a review of legislation in 1957. (Financial Times, London, England, 10 September 1954; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 10 September 1954; Daily Telegraph, London, 10 September 1954; The Times, London, 10 September 1954; New Commonwealth, London, Vol. 28, No. 6, 16 September 1954; The Economist, London, 2 October 1954; Daily Telegraph, London, 18 November 1954)

39-47 It has been decided that British emigrants to the United States and Canada now could collect the entire amount of that portion of their capital which the United Kingdom permits them to take away with them. Emigrants to countries outside the sterling area will be classed as permanent residents in the new countries; this will entitle them to receive the whole of their settling-in allowances immediately instead of in instalments over the initial four-year period. The settling-in allowances will remain unchanged, except that the allowance for all non-dollar, non-sterling countries will be £5,000 ($14,000) for each family. Emigrants who have already left the United Kingdom but who have not completed their first four years may apply for the remittance of any undrawn part of their allowance and for their redesignation as residents of their newly-adopted country. (The Times, London, England, 31 August 1954; Daily Mail, London, 31 August 1954; The New York Times, 31 August 1954)

39-48 Seventy-six refugees from Germany arrived in accordance with a scheme first announced by the Government in 1950, that 2,000 refugees would be admitted to Great Britain if guarantees of accommodation and maintenance could be secured from either relatives or private welfare groups. The refugees included Czechs, Russians, Yugoslavs and Poles. Under the first part of the scheme, about 1,300 refugees arrived in Britain to join their relatives or live in hostels maintained by gifts from private sources. The scheme was recently re-opened to allow the entry of the remaining 700 of the original 2,000 refugees. Both groups are sponsored by relatives, the Czech Refugee Trust Fund, the Central British Fund for Jewish Cases, and the British Council for Aid to Refugees. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 13 October and 9 November 1954)

39-49 Because of a rapidly increasing population, coupled with inadequate land space and natural resources, a large migration movement (expected to total 10,000 persons by the end of the year) has been taking place from the British West Indies to Great Britain; this has given rise to problems of housing, hygiene and employment for these mainly unskilled workers in a country where skill, training or professional qualifications are exceedingly

important. The immigrants have settled chiefly in a few especially thriving industrial areas. In view of the problems of job competition and overcrowding, sometimes in slum areas, the question of immigration control has arisen, and such control has been recommended by one large city consequent upon the influx of Jamaicans. In a statement in the House of Commons, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs said that some system should be established in the colonies for giving advice and guidance to people before they emigrated to Great Britain, and that there should be similar advice and guidance staffs available at the ports of Great Britain to assist in the dispersal of these people in the right places and right types of jobs; he added that in the towns there should be official as well as voluntary activities to help them settle in the community and prevent the segregation system springing up as was now happening. It is argued in favour of immigration control that other Commonwealth countries, including the Asian members and the British West Indies, already regulate immigration from Britain and other parts of the Commonwealth; and since Britons going to the colonies must give financial surety that they can find jobs or contribute to local welfare, and, in many of the colonies, are debarred from owning land or houses, reciprocal regulations should be laid down for any colonial coming to live in Great Britain. The Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that there have been no official conversations about the migration of Jamaicans to Britain, but that opportunity was taken during the recent visit of the Governor of Jamaica to discuss the difficulties with him informally and to acquaint him with the apprehension felt in many quarters on this subject; the authorities in Jamaica have been doing what they can to discourage migration of Jamaican workers to Britain, by drawing attention to all the difficulties which arise from it, particularly for the workers themselves. (New Commonwealth, London, England Vol. 28, No. 2, 22 July 1954; The Times, London, 14 and 22 October, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 14 November 1954; The New York Times, 16 October 1954; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 6 November 1954)

See also items: 39-1; 39-7; 39-8; 39-10; 39-11; 39-12; 39-15; 39-16; 39-29; 39-39; 39-41; 39-42; 39-43; 39-50.

UNITED STATES

39-50 208,177 immigrants were admitted to the United States in the fiscal year 1954, according to preliminary statistics made available by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This is an increase of 37,743 compared with the 170,434 immigrants admitted in 1953, but is 57,343 short of the 265,520 immigrants admitted in 1952. Except for 1952 and 1950, more immigrants were admitted in the fiscal year ending 30 June 1954 than for any year since 1930. The largest increase of immigrants was among the non-quota immigrants: 86,259 in 1953 and 114,079 in 1954. The leading countries of emigration were Mexico, Germany, Canada, Italy, United Kingdom and the West Indies. (Interpreter Releases, New York, Vol. XXXI, No. 42, 29 October 1954)

39-51 Among the migrant agricultural workers employed in the United States during 1953 were 3,726 from the Bahamas, 43 from British Honduras, 1,000 from Barbados and 3,490 from Jamaica. (United Nations Document A/2657/Adds. 2 and 4)

39-52 Under the United States Refugee Relief Program (Refugee Relief Act of 1953), 500 visas a week were being issued by the end of November. The programme allows for the admission of 209,000 migrants before 1957. The Administrator of the Bureau of Inspection Security and Consular Affairs in the State Department predicted that the nubber of visas would rise rapidly as the programme moves into high gear in Austria and Germany, but he warned that lack of job and housing assurances for candidates under the programme might be a seriously limiting factor in the future. (ICEM News, New York, 30 November 1954)

39-53 A bill to admit 385 Basque shepherds under special visas, despite rigid immigration restrictions, was approved by the United States Government. (The New York Times, 6 August 1954)

39-54 In connexion with the re-organization of administrative machinery for the immigration and nationality (McCarran-Walter) Act of 1952, the Attorney

General announced a re-aiignment of the district services of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, establishing four regional headquarters with broad, decentralized authority. The changes will provide faster service throughout the nation, allow closer supervision and place authority for routine administration in the field. The changes include dividing the Service into four main regions, with a total of 11 districts, instead of the former 15. (The New York Times, 1 December 1954; Interpreter Releases, New York, Vol. XXXI, No. 48, 8 December 1954)

39-55 In connexion with the new policy in administering the immigration laws, the Federal immigration station at Ellis Island has been closed down permanently. This policy provides that all but a few cases of those whose deportation or admissibility is under study will no longer be detained. Only those deemed likely to abscond or those whose freedom of movement could be adverse to the national security or the public safety will be detained. Since the closing-down of Ellis Island, detainees have been kept in penal institutions. This circumstance has provoked a number of editorials and letters to the editor protesting the injustice of this procedure, as well as a statement of reply from the New York District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Some of the detainees are now being housed in a hotel. (The New York Times, 14, 24 and 29 November 1954 and 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11 and 14 December 1954; and other newspapers)

39-56 The oath of citizenship was administered to more than 8,000 persons at two special mass naturalization ceremonies held simultaneously in Brooklyn and Manhattan on 11 November 1954, Veterans Day. (The New York Times, 12 November 1954)

39-57 Plans are being made to raise sufficient funds to construct an American Museum of Immigration at the base of the Statue of Liberty. Various themes associated with the course of immigration in the United States would be divided among four main exhibit halls. (The New York Times; 18 November 1954)

39-58 In a series of articles under the title "Consolidation of Assistance", the Polish daily in New York shows the importance of the recent amalgamation of three Jewish-American organizations for assistance to migrants under the new name "United HIAS Service" and stresses the enormous merits of these three organizations for the Jewish ethnical group in the country; the work of these organizations has been considered as constituting an ideal of co-ordinated, planned and intelligent action in the social field which will be further enhanced by the recent merger. The newspaper describes the shortcomings which existed in the same field regarding Polish immigrants in the United States and which caused a slower rhythm in the assimilation of the first generation of newcomers and frequently prevented them from reaching a higher economic and social status. It calls for the Polish welfare organizations to follow the example of the Jewish organizations in consolidating efforts and resources for the assistance of Polish immigrants and for bringing to the country larger numbers of Polish refugees from Europe. (The Polish Morning World, New York, 31 August, and 1, 2 and 3 September 1954)

39-59 The organization of the American Immigration Conference by representatives of welfare and civic organizations in order to bring about better co-operation among agencies interested in humanitarian, non-discriminatory immigration policies has been announced. (The New York Times, 3 September 1954)

See also items: 39-3; 39-5; 39-15; 39-23; 39-37; 39-47

VENEZUELA

39-60 During the period July 1949 through June 1954, the National Agrarian Institute aided the entry of 27,558 immigrants from Italy, Spain, Germany and Austria; most of these were artisans or farmers. (Le Courrier, Geneva, Switzerland, 28 September 1954)

See also items: 39-4; 39-5

VIET NAM

39-61 By the end of October, 250,000 North Viet Nam refugees had reached Saigon in South Viet Nam. In order to meet the problems of food, housing and sanitary facilities, an appeal was sent out by the League of Red Cross Societies, and relief activities by the authorities and private organizations are going on. (International Catholic Migration Commission News, Geneva, Switzerland, No. 11-12 (III), November-December 1954)

VIRGIN ISLANDS

39-62 In St. Croix the acute shortage of farm labour necessitated the seasonal importation of 300 workers from Antigua, British West Indies, in 1953. (United Nations Document A/2658)

YUGOSLAVIA

See items: 39-15; 39-48